

Environmental Protection Agency

Pt. 63

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AUTHORITY: 42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*

SOURCE: 57 FR 61992, Dec. 29, 1992, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart EEE—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Hazardous Waste Combustors

SOURCE: 65 FR 53038, Sept. 30, 1999, unless otherwise noted.

§ 63.1200

40 CFR Ch. I (7–1–00 Edition)

GENERAL

§ 63.1200 Who is subject to these regulations?

The provisions of this subpart apply to all hazardous waste combustors: hazardous waste incinerators, hazardous waste burning cement kilns, and hazardous waste burning lightweight aggregate kilns, except as provided in Table 1 of this section. Hazardous waste combustors are also subject to applicable requirements under parts 260–270 of this chapter.

(a) *What if I am an area source?* (1) Both area sources and major sources are subject to this subpart.

(2) Both area sources and major sources, not previously subject to title V, are immediately subject to the requirement to apply for and obtain a title V permit in all States, and in areas covered by part 71 of this chapter.

(b) These regulations in this subpart do not apply to sources that meet the criteria in Table 1 of this Section, as follows:

TABLE 1 TO § 63.1200.— HAZARDOUS WASTE COMBUSTORS EXEMPT FROM SUBPART EEE

If	And if	Then
(1) You are a previously affected source.	<p>(i) You ceased feeding hazardous waste for a period of time greater than the hazardous waste residence time (<i>i.e.</i>, hazardous waste no longer resides in the combustion chamber);.</p> <p>(ii) You are in compliance with the closure requirements of subpart G, parts 264 or 265 of this chapter;.</p> <p>(iii) You begin complying with the requirements of all other applicable standards of this part (Part 63); and.</p> <p>(iv) You notify the Administrator in writing that you are no longer an affected source under this subpart (Subpart EEE).</p>	You are no longer subject to this subpart (Subpart EEE).
(2) You are a research, development, and demonstration source.	You operate for no longer than one year after first burning hazardous waste (Note that the Administrator can extend this one-year restriction on a case-by-case basis upon your written request documenting when you first burned hazardous waste and the justification for needing additional time to perform research, development, or demonstration operations.).	You are not subject to this subpart (Subpart EEE). This exemption applies even if there is a hazardous waste combustor at the plant site that is regulated under this subpart. You still, however, remain subject to § 270.65 of this chapter.
(3) The only hazardous wastes you burn are exempt from regulation under § 266.100(b) of this chapter.	You are not subject to the requirements of this subpart (Subpart EEE).

(c) Table 1 of this section specifies the provisions of subpart A (General

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§ 63.1201

Provisions, §§ 63.1–63.15) that apply and those that do not apply to sources affected by this subpart.

§ 63.1201 Definitions and acronyms used in this subpart.

(a) The terms used in this subpart are defined in the Act, in subpart A of this part, or in this section as follows:

Air pollution control system means the equipment used to reduce the release of particulate matter and other pollutants to the atmosphere.

Automatic waste feed cutoff (AWFCO) system means a system comprised of cutoff valves, actuator, sensor, data manager, and other necessary components and electrical circuitry designed, operated and maintained to stop the flow of hazardous waste to the combustion unit automatically and immediately (except as provided by § 63.1206(c)(2)(viii)) when any operating requirement is exceeded.

By-pass duct means a device which diverts a minimum of 10 percent of a cement kiln's off gas, or a device which the Administrator determines on a case-by-case basis diverts a sample of kiln gas that contains levels of carbon monoxide or hydrocarbons representative of the levels in the kiln.

Combustion chamber means the area in which controlled flame combustion of hazardous waste occurs.

Continuous monitor means a device which continuously samples the regulated parameter specified in § 63.1209 without interruption, evaluates the detector response at least once every 15 seconds, and computes and records the average value at least every 60 seconds, except during allowable periods of calibration and except as defined otherwise by the CEMS Performance Specifications in appendix B, part 60 of this chapter.

Dioxin/furan and dioxins and furans mean tetra-, penta-, hexa-, hepta-, and octa-chlorinated dibenzo dioxins and furans.

Existing source means any affected source that is not a new source.

Feedrate operating limits means limits on the feedrate of materials (e.g., metals, chlorine) to the combustor that are established based on comprehensive performance testing. The limits are established and monitored by knowing

the concentration of the limited material (e.g., chlorine) in each feedstream and the flowrate of each feedstream.

Feedstream means any material fed into a hazardous waste combustor, including, but not limited to, any pumpable or nonpumpable solid, liquid, or gas.

Flowrate means the rate at which a feedstream is fed into a hazardous waste combustor.

Hazardous waste is defined in § 261.3 of this chapter.

Hazardous waste burning cement kiln means a rotary kiln and any associated preheater or precalciner devices that produce clinker by heating limestone and other materials for subsequent production of cement for use in commerce, and that burns hazardous waste at any time.

Hazardous waste combustor means a hazardous waste incinerator, hazardous waste burning cement kiln, or hazardous waste burning lightweight aggregate kiln.

Hazardous waste incinerator means a device defined as an incinerator in § 260.10 of this chapter and that burns hazardous waste at any time.

Hazardous waste lightweight aggregate kiln means a rotary kiln that produces clinker by heating materials such as slate, shale and clay for subsequent production of lightweight aggregate used in commerce, and that burns hazardous waste at any time.

Hazardous waste residence time means the time elapsed from cutoff of the flow of hazardous waste into the combustor (including, for example, the time required for liquids to flow from the cutoff valve into the combustor) until solid, liquid, and gaseous materials from the hazardous waste, excluding residues that may adhere to combustion chamber surfaces, exit the combustion chamber. For combustors with multiple firing systems whereby the residence time may vary for the firing systems, the hazardous waste residence time for purposes of complying with this subpart means the longest residence time for any firing system in use at the time of waste cutoff.

Initial comprehensive performance test means the comprehensive performance